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U. S. Department of Agriculture

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In 3th
Housekeepers' Chat

Wednesday, November 5, 1930.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Subject: "Suits for the Small Boy." Program, including menu and recipe, from Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. D. A.

Leaflet available: "Suits for the Small Boy."

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"Do you have any information," writes a radio friend, "on the subject of clothing for small boys? Is there anyone in the Bureau of Home Economics who has specialized in planning garments for boys?"

Indeed I have, and indeed there is. Miss Clarice Scott, of the Bureau of Home Economics, is the author of a most attractive illustrated leaflet, "Suits for the Small Boy." I have seen all the pretty suits pictured in the leaflet. Of course, before Miss Scott could write about suits for boys, she had to find out what kinds of suits small boys need, and then she made the garments herself.

"It always seemed to me," said Miss Scott, "that small boys are neglected, when it comes to clothes. We make all manner of fuss about little girls -- but where does the small boy come in? It may be true that 'clothes do not make the man,' but attractive suits, that are comfortable and suited to play, do go a long way toward making a small boy happy. For years, we have dressed boys as miniature men. Even today we see mothers attempting to revive this harmful custom. They do not realize that they are sacrificing proper development for appearance. Why should a care-free five- or six-year-old be dressed like a soldier or a policeman? Military uniforms, and suits with long trousers, fitted vests, and padded coats are made for men who need such styles -- not for children. In such outfits a small boy is forced to think of his clothes continuously, for he cannot play comfortably in trousers that bind when he stoops, or a coat that restricts every movement of his arms. Boys are naturally athletic -- wise mothers select suits that provide the greatest possible freedom. Don't you think so, Aunt Sammy?"

"I know so, Miss Scott. Once I allowed vanity to over-rule my better judgment. I dressed Billy in a perfectly adorable tight-fitting velvet suit -- and he went right out and played he was a duck, swimming in a mud puddle.

"I scolded him, too; I'm sorry to confess that I scolded him. 'Don't you want to be a nice little gentleman?' I asked!

"No," said Billy. 'I'd rather be a duck and swim in a big pond, and quack so loud I'd scare all the fishes.'"

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"So that was that -- and the last time I tried to make a normal boy into a Little Lord Fauntleroy. It used to be a problem, to find ready-made suits which were not too tight or too large."

"It still is," said Miss Scott. "There are very few boys' suits, if any, that do not restrict muscle action to a slight degree, but this may be reduced to a minimum, by careful selection. Suits must be large enough, yet not too large. Those that are too small are uncomfortable and physically harmful. Those that are too large tend to make a child nervous, and to affect his posture. Sagging crotch seams and armholes that drag are bad for a child."

"The normal active youngster needs clothing that provides for his comfort and health, above everything else. He needs suits with long shoulders, generous armholes, and short sleeve caps, for free play of the arms. Sleeveless blouses are good in hot weather, for they allow complete freedom of the arms, and access of sun and air. Elbow-length sleeves are suitable for practically all occasions, are not outgrown quickly, and adjust easily to the strain of play."

"What about suits with long sleeves?" I asked. "Sometimes long sleeves must be worn."

"In that case," said Miss Scott, "the blouse should have extra width through the back and chest, and the sleeves should be wide enough to prevent binding at the elbows. Fitted cuffs are not good, since long sleeves are soon outgrown, and the cuffs make them uncomfortable, unattractive, and restricting."

"What about collars and neck lines?" I asked next. "Are we getting away from the uncomfortable neck lines and tight collars of a few years ago?"

"We're trying to, Aunt Sammy. The neck line is an important item in the fit of a small boy's blouse. It should be low enough so that there is no pull against the neck as he stoops, for this often causes headache. A neck line that is too high in the back is annoying, and causes the child to thrust his head forward. The result is poor posture. The most comfortable, healthful, and generally becoming neck line is the slightly rounded one. As for collars, they are unnecessary, and often a bother. It's better to use a simulated collar, stitched flat to the blouse."

"Trousers for the small lad should be knee length or shorter. Just as long sleeves restrict the arms, so do long trousers restrict the legs. Long trousers gather a great deal of dust and dirt, too. Short trousers permit complete freedom of the legs, and expose more space to the sun. They give the boy, comfort; the mother, less work. Trousers must always have plenty of room in the seat, for no suit is desirable unless it is as comfortable for sitting as for standing," concluded Miss Scott.

I wish I had time to describe all the good-looking suits Miss Scott showed me, but since that is impossible, I'll do the next best thing, and send you a copy of the leaflet which describes them. You'll want it, I'm sure, if you like to sew, and if you own a particularly charming small boy, who is forever needing new clothes. I haven't begun to tell you all the

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1. The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the last year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the work done in the field, and the second section deals with the work done in the laboratory.

2. In the first section, the author describes the work done in the field. This work was carried out in the summer of 1911, and was devoted to the study of the habits of the honey bee. The author describes the work done in the field, and the results of the work.

3. In the second section, the author describes the work done in the laboratory. This work was carried out during the winter of 1911, and was devoted to the study of the habits of the honey bee. The author describes the work done in the laboratory, and the results of the work.

4. The author concludes the report by stating that the work done during the last year has been very successful, and that the results of the work are of great interest.

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helpful hints in the leaflet-- but you know how it is, when you have a menu to broadcast. This isn't the first time I've hurried from the sewing-machine to the kitchen.

The children's menu today includes Cold Sliced Meat; Creamed Potatoes; String Beans; and Floating Island. The only recipe I'll give you is the one for Floating Island. Five ingredients, for Floating Island:

1 quart milk	1/4 teaspoon salt, and
6 to 8 tablespoons sugar	1 teaspoon vanilla
4 to 6 eggs	

Five ingredients, for Floating Island: (Repeat).

Heat the milk, sugar, and salt in a double boiler. Separate two of the egg whites and put them aside for the "islands". Beat the rest of the eggs together lightly, and mix in some of the hot milk. Pour back into the double boiler, and stir constantly until the custard coats the spoon. Remove at once from the heat, and set in a bowl of cold water. Add the vanilla.

After the custard is made, beat the 2 egg whites until stiff, and drop them by spoonfuls on a pan of hot water, cover, and let cook for a few minutes. Or, make small baked meringues of the 2 egg whites to serve on top of the soft custard. For baked meringues, add gradually 1/2 cup of fine granulated sugar to 2 stiffly beaten egg whites containing 1/8 teaspoon of salt. Beat the mixture until stiff enough to hold its shape. Flavor with 1/4 teaspoon of vanilla. Drop rounded teaspoonfuls of the mixture on oiled paper and bake in a slow oven (250° to 275°F.) for about 1 hour. Place the baked meringues on top of the custard immediately before serving.

Won't that please the children? Cold Sliced Meat; Creamed Potatoes; String Beans; and Floating Island.

Tomorrow: "Modern Ways with Vegetables."

1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the past year. It includes a list of the projects which have been completed, and a brief description of the results obtained. The second part of the report is a detailed account of the work done on the project entitled "The effect of temperature on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide". This work was carried out by Mr. J. H. Smith and Mr. J. D. Jones.

The results of this work are given in the table on page 10. It will be seen that the rate of reaction increases with increasing temperature, and that the effect is more marked at lower temperatures.

2. The second part of the report is a description of the work done on the project entitled "The effect of concentration on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide". This work was carried out by Mr. J. H. Smith and Mr. J. D. Jones. The results of this work are given in the table on page 11. It will be seen that the rate of reaction increases with increasing concentration, and that the effect is more marked at lower concentrations.

3. The third part of the report is a description of the work done on the project entitled "The effect of catalyst on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide". This work was carried out by Mr. J. H. Smith and Mr. J. D. Jones. The results of this work are given in the table on page 12. It will be seen that the rate of reaction increases with increasing concentration of catalyst, and that the effect is more marked at lower concentrations of catalyst.

4. The fourth part of the report is a description of the work done on the project entitled "The effect of surface area on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide". This work was carried out by Mr. J. H. Smith and Mr. J. D. Jones. The results of this work are given in the table on page 13. It will be seen that the rate of reaction increases with increasing surface area, and that the effect is more marked at lower surface areas.

5. The fifth part of the report is a description of the work done on the project entitled "The effect of pressure on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide". This work was carried out by Mr. J. H. Smith and Mr. J. D. Jones. The results of this work are given in the table on page 14. It will be seen that the rate of reaction increases with increasing pressure, and that the effect is more marked at lower pressures.